minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, in a column that appeared in the Washington Post last week, David Broder wrote that if Republicans were given the chance, they would govern effectively.

In an article that will appear in the Heritage Foundation's Policy Review, Republican Leader BOB MICHEL tells us how Republicans will govern when given the chance.

A Republican Congress will embark on a truly historic reform of the House. It will restore many cherished values of American democracy that have been lost over 37 years of Democrat control.

Chief among those values is the right to free and open debate. Too many times in this House debate on crucial issues is curtailed, frustrating many who have no voice in the process.

"PLAUSIBLE DENIAL"

(Mr. DYMALLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, some years ago, the House of Representatives looked into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It did so through the establishment of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

That committee concluded that evidence indicated there had been a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy; however, the Department of Justice did not pursue an investigation, and the assassination remained a mystery until the publication of a new book, "Plausible Denial," written by Mark Lane.

It clarifies a lot of questions, and I highly recommend that you read "Plausible Denial" by Mark Lane.

The following is what Kirkus Reviews says about Mark Lane in his attempts to answer the question: Was the CIA involved in the assassination of JFK?

The author of "Rush to Judgment," the first book to attack the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of JFK, takes on the CIA's possible role in the murder, by way of a Florida jury trial.

It was Mark Lane who found a CIA conspiracy behind the Jonestown massacre—he was there—in 1979's "The Strongest Poison" and FBI complicity in the 1977's "Code Name 'Zorro': The Murder of Martin Luther King, Jr." This time out he offers his most damning version yet of CIA wrongdoing. Lane assembles his evidence with a trial lawyer's cool skill and builds to a riveting climax: an eyewitness account of CIA spy E. Howard Hunt paying off a CIA-backed Cuban assassination team in Dallas the night before the murder and clearly setting up Jack Ruby—before the assassination—to kill Oswald, the patsy, who never fired a shot. Lane's evidence is drawn from a trial he conducted in Florida in 1978 while defending a small political magazine, Spotlight, which had lost a $650,000 defamation suit brought against it by Hunt. The magazine claimed that Hunt was in Dallas at the time of the assassination while Hunt claimed he was in Washington, D.C. When the appellate court vacated the decision and called for a second trial, Spotlight's owner called Lane to defend him. Lane saw a case he might lose, but also his first opportunity ever to cross-examine top figures in Lane's assassination scenario. And indeed he deposes CIA Directors Richard Helms and Stansfield Turner, G. Gordon Liddy, Hunt himself—and strikes gold in CIA agent Marita Lorenz, who accompanied two cars full of guns and assassins from Miami to Dallas and, under oath, names all of them, then tells of a followup talk with the proud top assassin who pulled off "the really big one * * * we killed the president. * * *"

Well-reasoned at every point, Lane's convincing report sounds like the last word on the assassination. * * *

HYPOCRISY IN CONGRESS: THE DOUBLE STANDARD MUST END

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, the game is up. The electorate has caught on. And this body had better sit up and take notice.

In the wake of the check bouncing scandal, the restaurant scandal, and the Thomas confirmation fiasco, the American people are taking a long, hard look at the Congress of the United States. They see a double standard in which the Congress has created a myriad of laws by which they must abide yet they find that Congress has conveniently exempted itself from many of those laws.

The list is lengthy, Mr. Speaker: the Privacy Act, the Ethics in Government Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, the Minimum Wage Act, and the Equal Pay Act. And there are more. Acts of Congress which apply to our constituents should apply to the Congress. It might make us more careful about the burdens we place on our constituents if we had to carry them also.

That chorus of jeers out there is meant for Congress, Mr. Speaker. The American people are fed up with the double standard and they want reform now. I would urge the Democratic leadership of this body to heed this sound advice and begin the process to restore credibility to this institution.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ELECTION OF JEANNETTE RANKIN, FIRST WOMAN ELECTED TO CONGRESS

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on this day 75 years ago, America's first elected a woman to the U.S. House of Representatives. On November 7, 1916, Montanans elected Jeannette Rankin to the Congress of the United States before women in America had the right to vote.

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During her first term, it was for her and for others of her colleagues to decide whether or not to join in declaring World War I. More than 50 of Jeannette Rankin's colleagues joined her in voting against World War I.

Following that term in Congress, Jeannette voluntarily left the House and did some political work back home and around the country working for women and children and working for her passion, peace.

More than a quarter of a century later Montanans again elected this courageous woman, Jeannette Rankin, to Congress, and it fell to her on December 8, 1941, to cast the lone vote against World War II. Jeannette Rankin said at that time, "As a woman, I can't go to war, and therefore I refuse to vote to send anyone else."

Today, three-quarters of a century after her election, we recognize Jeannette Rankin and her courage.

EFFECTIVE, RESPONSIBLE CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM NEEDED NOW

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of this session, campaign finance reform was a priority issue. It is November and these long overdue reforms have not yet reached the floor.

Reforms are needed to improve the election process and restore public confidence in Congress. The American people are now calling for term limits because they feel it's the only way to get new leaders in to office. Actually, the inability of challengers to win elections is largely due to the advantages that incumbents have in campaigning.

We need to create a better balance among those who influence Congress through their hold on the campaign fund purse strings. The majority of a candidate's finances should come from the voting district, not from PAC's and special interest lobbies.

Soft money contributions and bundling of contributions can't be tolerated. Members' consent should be required for union political spending. Most importantly, the public should not be forced to pay higher taxes to finance campaigns.

Now is the time to take proactive steps to restore the Nation's faith in Congress and pass effective, responsible campaign finance reform.

PRESIDENT SHOULD STAY HOME LONG ENOUGH TO WORK WITH CONGRESS

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)